ACID ATTACK VICTIMS: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY

A

Synopsis

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INTRODUCTION

Women constitutes half the population in the society and it is presumed that best creation belong to the women. It is hash reality that women have been ill-treated in every society for ages and India is no expectation. Violence against women is largely unreported fear and stigma often prevents women from reporting incident of violence or seeking assistance. In the ancient India women held a high place of respect in the society as mentioned in Rig-Veda and other scriptures. But later on, social, political and economic change, women lost their status. We proud Indian of 21stcentury rejoices in celebration when a boy is born, and if it a girl, a muted or no celebration is the norm it is like a gender discrimination and inequality, Gender inequality in simple word, may be defined as discrimination against women based on their sex. Women are traditionally consider by the society as weaker sex, therefore she is exploited, degraded, violated and discriminated both in our home and in outside world. The root cause of gender inequality in Indian society lies in its patriarchy system According to the famous sociologists SYLVIA WALBY, patriarchy is a "system of social structure and practices in which dominate oppress and exploit women".

Violence is a social and health problem for all who experiences and withers it Behavior involving physical force intended to hest damage or kills someone or something. Some type of violence like family violence's, Domestic violence's, Sexual violence's etc.

Today's humanitarian crises disproportionately affect women, and gender based violence's is an increasing common means of fighting wars and targeting civilians. Violence against women is the most pervasive human right violation in today's world. Violence against women cannot be addressed in isolation of context, including the historical, political, economic, social and cultural contexts and realities that impact and

shape the lives of women. The dimension of gender based violence encompass acid throwing, physical torture, mental abuse, sexual exploitation, rape, trafficking domestic violence, dowry, deaths, suicide, forced marriage and other psychological and financial oppression.

Acid violence is Gender - Based violence "Gender is a socio – cultural term referring socially defined roles and behaviors assigned to 'male' and 'females' in a given society. The term 'sex' is a biological and physiological phenomenon which defines man and women. Most Societies today are male dominated meaning run by the men. Male Quieted Societies don't allow their women to have any Independent rights and marry off their females to enhance a family, either with money or prestige, with no thought to what the female wants. Men make the laws. Men can sexually harass women and it is, the woman's fault and dishonor, not the man's. If a women wishes to do anything outside of being in a home and raising kids or cleaning. She must get permission from a man. Male Quieted Societies are usually kept in place using laws and religions as props laws made by men are allowed to lead. Acid Attack is one of the most violent crimes against women. It has been estimated that around a thousand of women suffer from acid attack per year in India. The reason behind these attacks, the effect of acid attack on women and the law's against the attack. Incidences of acid attacks mostly occur when a woman denies being in a relationship with a man some men can't handle rejection of any kind and they take revenge in form of acid attack. Sometimes, family disputes too result in acid attack. The women are thought to be vulnerable enough to take revenge in such form. These have also been case where a petty fight between couples has resulted in acid attack. It is very easy for criminal to throw acid on the face of a woman and run away. Acid is used in day to day life for cleaning of kitchen, washroom, jewelry etc. Thus it is easily available in

market at a low cost. The criminal is successful in hiding his identity by covering his face during the crime.

MEANING OF ACID AND ACID ATTACK

"Acid is used because men don't want to kill, they want to disfigure". Acid is a substance with particular chemical properties including some metals like neutralizing alkalis, turning litmus red metal; mainly a corrosive or sour tasting liquid of this kind;-Acid throwing, also called an acid attack, is a form of violent, the act of throwing of acid substance onto the body of another with the intention to revenge, torture or kill the person this is called acid attack.

EFFECT OF ACID ATTACK

The dangerous of abusing depends upon what type of acid was used in the crime. Generally the criminal uses Hydrochloric acid, Nitric acid and Sulphric acid to attack women. These acids cause severe burning of the face and even the bones get melted. If the acids enter the eyes of the victim, she loses her eyesight. In some cases the women lost their ability to hear due to the attacks. When the acid entire the wind pipe or the food pipe, it leads to fatal diseases like ulcer. Many deaths have been reported after acid attack. If the burn is very deep the face becomes lightly and the skin becomes sagging. Those who survive the acid attack face severe social physical and emotional torture. The woman loses her self-confidences. Victim face a life time of discrimination from society and they become lonely. They are embarrassed that people may stare or laugh at them and may hesitate to leave their home fearing an adverse reaction from the outside world.

LEGAL PERSPECTIVE

According to ASFI statistics Data with the amendment in Indian Penal code in Feb 2013 incident of acid attack are now being recorded as a separate offence under section 326A

& 326B. The first act available after the amendment relate to the year 2014. When cases were reported from all over India. The punishment for such crime is based on the intensity of burn on the body of the victim if the being is small the culprit can be sent to jail for three year under the section 324 of Indian Penal Court [IPC] if the burn is Severe, according to the section 326 of IPC, the criminal cogent-imprisonment of 10 year's extendable to lifetime Imprisonment along with fine. Under the section 307, a case can be filed charging the victim of ATTEMPT TO MURDER but this is very rare. In April 2013, Supreme Court of India rebuked the Centre on the easy availability of acid in markets. The Supreme Court also blamed the Centre of being insensitive towards the victims of acid attack and of not taking necessary step to stop the Crime. As a result of this wig from the supreme court of India, the Centre has said on 16 July 2013, Tuesday that acid will be treated as poison. The buyers of acid will now have to produces. Identity proof residential proof along with contact number and purpose of purchase. The Centre also said that acid sold through retailers will not be strong enough to corrode human body. .

ACID ATTACK IN INDIA

There is no separate statistics for Acid Violence case in India till easily 2013 because the Indian Criminal Law did not recognize it as a separate offence with the amendment in India Penal code in February 2013, Incidents of acid attack are now being recorded as a separate offence under section 326A & 326B. The first data available after, the amendment relate to the year 2014 when 255 cases here reported from all over Indian.186 to 310 acid attacks cases in U.P. in 2014. U.P. has recorded the highest number of acid attack cases with 186 such incidents reported in the state out the 310 cases registered across the Country in 2014. 26 acid attack cases here registered in Delhi the highest among all Union territories, 53 cases of acid attack registered in Madhya Pradesh 11in

Gujarat, 7 in Haryana, 6 in Mahasthra, 4 each in Punjab and Andhra Pradesh and 3 each in Bihar and Orissa last to last year a total of 208 people were arrested across the India for their alleged involvement in acid attacks case 2014 .off these, 119 people were arrested in U.P. 46 in Madhya Pradesh and 10 in Gujarat .The incidents being reported from across the Country. This is almost 300 percent more than the average number of such cases witnessed during the preceding.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The acid attack on female is serious crime in India which enhance day by day. Acid attack has damaging effects not only on women but also on society. Acid violence is a particular outrageous form of torture. Acid survivors are disfigured for life. AsBandura (1978) said that the second major psychological theory is behaviorism. This theory maintains that human behavior is developed through learning experiences. The hallmark of behavioral theory is the notion that people alter or change their behavior according to the reactions this behavior elicits in other people. Bandura maintains that individuals are not born with an innate ability to act violently. He suggested that, in contrast, violence and aggression are learned through a process of behavior modeling. Gottfredson&Hirschi(1990) said in his book a general theory of book "All crime at all time". Brenda Blackwell and Alex Piquero(2005) attempted to explain the relationship between gender and criminality and said that, males are more likely to exemplify low self-control than females. The authors conclude that this is due differences in the treatment of boys and girls during early childhood development. Blackwell and Piquero (2005) assert that boys are typically shown less affection and comforted less than girls because of the cultural aspects of the masculine gender role.

Similarly, a Robert K. Martin interpretation of crime, which links criminality to other type of deviant, behavior, similarly emphasizes the normality of the criminal. The term violence against women has been defined as the range of sexually, psychologically, and physically coercive acts used against women by current or former male intimate partners.World Health Organization (WHO).Violence against women.A health priority issue.Kimberly Kempf-Leonard, Nancy A. Morris (2012) Deviance and crime occur because of inadequate constraints. Social Control Theory is aligned more with the classical school of criminology than with positivist or determinist perspectives. **Hobbes**, an English philosopher writing in the seventeenth century about the inherent tendency toward self-indulgence and evil that requires external restraint and the corresponding role of government, is frequently mentioned and Jacoby (2004) said that the children learn violence through the observation of others. Aggressive acts are modeled after three primary sources: (1) family interaction, (2) environmental experiences, and (3) the mass media. Research on family interaction demonstrates that children who are aggressive are more likely to have been brought up by parents or caretakers who are aggressive. Mass media is another source of behavioral problems. It is difficult to discern the ultimate role of the media in regard to crime. Scholars have suggested that films, video games, and television shows that depict violence are harmful to children. Ultimately, social learning theories beckon us to accept the fact that the mass media are responsible for a great deal of the violence in our society. There is no country in the world in which women and men have equal status. Gender inequality is still prevalent throughout the world. Criminologists agree that the gender gap in crime is universal: Women are always and everywhere less likely than men to commit criminal acts.Gender and Crime: Toward a Gendered Theory of Female Offending Annual Review of Sociology) Acid attacks related to conflicts between criminal gangs occur in many places, **Cloward and Ohlin**

(1960) developed yet another major version of strain theory. Like Cohen, they wanted to explain the formation and nature of lower-class juvenile gangs. And they too argue that the inability to achieve conventional success goals through legitimate channels contributes to the creation of gangs.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

India has the highest Number of acid attacks in the world, but the worst conviction rates. As is often the cases with other crimes against women, acid attacks are treated with official apathy and societal indifference. The attack often occurs as revenge for rejecting a marriage proposal or sexual advances, showing the peculiar mindset of male entitlement and power and no right for a women to refuse. Acid violence against women shows that gender inequality is prevail in Indian society which raises some questions regarding the status of women and this study is an attempt to establish the relation between violence against women and their status in the society which refer to gender inequality in patriarchal system.

IMPORTANCE OF STUDY

Acid attack is not something unheard of in India. The problems of acid attack cases increasing day by day. India‘s inability to grapple with this heinous crime. Thus the importance of my study lies in the fact that this issue needs immediate discussion and action on the acid attacked victims. It can also helpful to raise new dimensions related to women discourse, women safety, altitude towards women. The study will also be helpful to assess present scenario of gender status and also providing an insight toward to the need of reformulate the rules and law for women.in Indian society where they have theoretically worshiped as goddess in Hindu cultural.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

BUBER AGASSI (1989):- In this book "THEORIES OF GENDER EQUALITY, *Lesson from the Israeli kibbutz,* Author trying to say that the theories discussed here may be classified in several ways. The theories according to their main theme:- sexuality, work role and social role.in this theories concerning the status of women have originated within socialist thought, which blames the existing material inequality in society for most or all of its ills. The main cause of women`s inferior status is class society and the form of family organization is produces, class society is abolished and the patriarchal family will also disappear. Assumption was that the women to household work and child care and thus to inequality women can become a equal and fighting for it.

UNESCO (1993) this report shows that violence is a major problem of our country in India.Theform of violence against women like rape, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation as in prostitution, domestic violence, torture and even death. This report project work on "violence perpetrated against women in India" .was organized into five parts. There is a lack of ineffectuality of legislation and crime is increasing day by day

LORBER (1997) in this book **"**The variety of feminism and their contribution to gender equality" Author trying to say that the development of feminist theories as to the sources of gender inequality and its pervasiveness and the different feminist political solutions and remedies based on these theories. Gender reform feminisms is the theoretical groundwork for second-wave feminism and the fight for equal legal status and political representation for women and men and for autonomy for women in making procreative, sexual and marital choices still has not been won in most countries.

Acid Survivors Foundation (2011), Acid Survivor's foundation Uganda was first established in 2013. It is a registered non-government organization acid violence is a significant crime in Uganda, with devastating consequence for victims, their families and society acid violence rarely kill, but it almost always leaves victim, with sure physical, psychological and social scaring and leads to social stigmatization. Attackers usually target the head and face in order to main disfigure and blind. This report has shown that tacking the problem of acid violence requires a holistic approach with co-ordination across a range of area and agencies.

India, Ministry of Home affairs, national crime record bureau, crime in India (2011) Crimes which are directed specifically against women and in which only women are victims are characterized as 'crime against women'. Author trying to say about some provision for women like **Article 14**:-men and women are equal rights and opportunities in political, social and economic sector, **Article 16:-** equality of opportunities matters relating to employment to any office under the state. Most of the Incidence of crime against women in during 2011 Kerala,Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, west Bengal Bihar etc. finally I say that our legislation process is not property work related to incident of crime against women.

Gupta, (2012) Author trying to say that, the acid attacks are a form of violence against human, where the perpetrator splashes a person or object with acid in order to deface of kill them and there are no specific laws that deal with this heinous crime there is a various factors such as the social hunkers of human in a male dominated society, and there is no separate law to deal with acid attacks and there is a no proper legislation and the medical facilities provided are also not proper one of the major Problem of this type of crime.

Mondal and Rubel (2013) Bangladesh research Publication Journal.(BRPJ):- In this journal, Author trying to say that, In Bangladesh, over 3000 people had been attacked by

acid violence during 1999 to 2009. The main Causes of acid violence in this journal is dowry, family dispute, property dispute refusal of love etc. In Bangladesh around 90% Survivors were victimized before 10 years age and 65% had been living under poverty line and half of them did not study at any level of education.

UCLA Center for the Study of Human (2013) this report has shown that the acid violence is a form of gender based violence prohibited by both international and local laws. The weak law and order situation and cheap availability of acid in markets. A Pakistani documentary on acid violence's won an Oscar and is poised to be released all over the country. There is a local norms right organization and report 8539 cases of violence's against human in 2011 and acid throwing by 37.5%.The organization on Noted. Cases of acid violence's in 2011 compared to 32 in 2010

Combodianlegue for Promotion of Human Rights (2013) (LICAAHO)his report has shown that the acid throwing is a type of torture which never ends. It is a permanent physical damage and scarring, victims suffer many other long lasting problems 44 acid attacks were reported in Cambodia in a three year period up to 2002.

THOMAS (2013) IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social ScienceThis report explained to show the importance and influence of the origin of this gender inequality has always been the male dominance their dominating nature has led a women. India ranks 132 out of 187 countries on the gender inequality index. The reality of gender in equality in India is very complex and diversified, because it is present in many ways like education, employment opportunities, where men are always preferred over women. This disparity is visible through a different working environment for women, unequal wages, sexual harassment, higher working hours etc.

Patel, (2014) International journal of Criminology and sociological (IJCS):-Author trying to say that the causes of acid violence in South Asia, disputes over land, inheritances,

dowries and declined marriage proposal often arouse jealousy, which lead to acid violence and women becomes the first victim of it In India have faced acid attacks from men for several reasons, must common them being refusal of proposal. The acid survives foundation in Pakistan there is a high survival rate amongst victims of acid attacks.

NAGAR AND JHA (2015) the International Journal of India Psychology

This journal explained to show that the gender inequality that exists among very region, social class and prevents the growth of Indian economy from improving the lives of Indian people. And reality of gender inequality in India is very complex and it is exists in every field. Gender inequality means disparity between men and women in social, economic and political, cultural and legal aspects. The female literacy rate in India is lower than male literacy rate and women's and men's life expectancy and women live compared to men in good health.

Khawas (2016) (SAJOSPS) Sex trafficking is a variety of trafficking and of human trafficking. Its involves the forced prostitution of women. it has become a growing social problem as a crime against women. It has deeper structure roots that are implicit yet foundation. The sex trafficking not only the movement of population across local and national board for purpose of sexual exploitation but also a global market. That deals with transnational trade of women.127 countries of origin, 137 destination countries and 98 transit countries involved in the chain of global sex trade. The issue of sex trafficking and prostitution is increasing being politicized.

Nalsa (2016) **[legal services to victims of acid attacks] scheme .**This report has shown that the incidents of acid attacks in India have been on the rise. As per the data maintained by National Crime records Berecs the number of incidents of acid attacks reported in 2011 were 83, 85 in 2012 and 66 in 2013 though according to the acid survivors foundation India (ASFl) at least 106 such attacks have reported 2012, 122 in

2013 and 309 in 2014 and according to the activities, the figure rose to 500 in 2015 and National crime records Bureau, 222 cases of acid attacks, here reported in 2015.

SUMMARY

After reviewing literature every year, an estimated 80% of the globally reported on acid attacks are directed at women. Rejected suitors and husbands are predominantly. Acid is throwing in women's face or forced down their throats almost daily in every society. In these Journal, Article and Books shows the reason of acid attack are almost same in some countries. Researcher taken these phenomena because researcher wants to research on this topic "acid attack victims", those unfolded things which is not clear about victim (women) and perpetrator and gender status in the context on inequality in Indian society.

OBJECTIVE

- To study the socio economic status of acid attack victims.
- To find out the reason of women victimized with acid.
- To search the people who are the perpetrator.
- To critically analyze the implication of acid attack on the gender status in India.
- To study legal perspectives of acid attacks in India.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- What is the socio economic status of acid victim?
- Is the revenge mentality main cause of acid violence?
- Is known person are the perpetrators?
- Does patriarchal society give secondary status to women?
- Is India's law system able to protect women?

RESEARCH METHODOGOLY

UNIVERSE AND SAMPLING

All the female acid attack victims would be taken as universe of study from Chhanv organization (Noida, Uttar Pradesh). All the registered and unregister cases will be selected for the research.

RESEARCH DESIGH

The research design will be exploratory and descriptive in the nature.

AREA OF THE STUDY

The study would be taken base on Chhanv organization (Noida, Uttar Pradesh). It would be consulted for finding the victims of acid. The sample of the study would be taken from all this sources and sample size would be based on availability of victims of acid attack.

TYPE OF STUDY

The study would be qualitative as well as quantitative in nature based on primary and secondary data.

SAMPLE METHOD

The sample would be taking purposive, convenient, snowball method will be used because the data is not clear, the sample would be that candidate those directly suffered from acid attack.

TOOLS AND TECHNIQUE

The structured interview schedule and quasi, participant observation will be used as well as case study method and narration of the available cases will also be used for the data.

TENTATIVE CHAPTERIZATION

Chapter 1.Introduction

Statement of problem

Importance of study

Review of literature

Objective

Research Questions

Chapter 2.Research Methodology

Area of Study

Type of Study

Sample Method

Tool of Study

Chapter 3.Socio economic status of women after acid attack

Chapter 4.Reasons behind on acid attack.

Chapter 5.Case studies on the perpetrators.

Chapter 6.The Gender Status in India concern with acid attack.

Chapter 7.Legal perspective of acid victims in India.

Chapter 8.Conclusion

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